

HOLCOMB CHARGES UNABSORBED ALIENS WITH SLACKING AND TERMS THEM AS AN INDUSTRIAL MENACE, WHILE ADVOCATING THE POLICY OF COMPLETE AMERICANIZATION

At the moment when the United States most needed a united coherent people, with common ideals and purposes, we discovered unassimilated groups of individuals possessing neither American citizenship nor familiarity with American aims.

The existence of these groups was unfortunate and alarming.

They served to enlarge the draft quotas we were called upon to furnish.

Industrially this unabsorbed alien class constitutes a menace.

Americanization is fundamentally a matter of self defense and self preservation.

In these words, with others given in full below, Governor Holcomb urges, in his message to the General Assembly, delivered today, the creation of a department of Americanization in Connecticut.

In his message given Governor M. H. Holcomb covers a wide range of subjects. The message is not unduly long. It includes by laudatory discussion of state activities, especially those connected with carrying on the war. The war census is praised. It cost less than \$50,000. An appropriation for maintenance of the home guard is suggested. The committee on food supply is praised, and the state council of defense is eulogized. Of the activities carried on by the Council the governor recommends continuation of the Americanization program, the Child Welfare work and the Labor Employment service, sheep raising, stimulation of the fish crop, survey of water supply and other interesting matters are discussed. The message follows:

The 1917 General Assembly prior to and in anticipation of our becoming a party to the war passed three preparatory Acts.

The War Census.

The first one passed February 20th, 1917, directed a census to be forthwith taken of the resources of the state in men and materials available for use in the event of war, the information thereby secured to be placed at the service of both the State and Federal governments. A census of all male residents eighteen years of age and upwards was taken and completed within two months thereafter without cost to the State other than for the necessary clerical assistance to tabulate, and the mechanical devices required to make available, the information contained in the questionnaires used in taking the census and for the rental of rooms required for the work. It has been in frequent use by State and Federal officials, also by our allies in connection with the enlistment of their subjects residing here. It is conceded to be the most complete census for war purposes taken in any State. Public spirited citizens in every town assisted in its taking without compensation. The total cost to the State of taking this census and of a census of our transportation facilities and other resources was less than \$50,000.

The Home Guard.

The second Act, known as the Military Emergency Act, was passed March 9th, 1917, pursuant to which the governor appointed Judge Lucien F. Burpee, Benedict M. Holden, and J. Mose Ives, a board to perfect and maintain a Home Guard for duty within the State. This force was enlisted, uniformed and equipped within three months thereafter. Its personnel has never been excelled, and for the past eighteen months it has been invaluable to the State. Not a dollar's worth of property has been destroyed nor has a single disturbance of the public peace occurred which was due to conditions caused by the war. On November 1st, 1918, there were 9,923 members in the active and 3,342 in the reserve force. It created a feeling of security throughout the State, stimulated loyalty and patriotism, and from its members has furnished 2,642 men to the Federal forces, quite a percentage of whom received commissions there in because of their training in the Home Guard. The entire net cost of our Home Guard up to November 1st, 1918, was \$508,627.84. An itemized voucher and receipt for every item of expenditure is on file in the office of the State Comptroller. The value of the State property pertaining to the Home Guard now in control of the Military Emergency Board, other than the State Arsenal or issued to Home Guard officers who are under sufficient bonds, estimated upon existing market prices and values made by United States Ordnance officers, and making whole deductions for damage and depreciation by war and use is \$483,822.32. Deducting this from the net cost above given reduces the net cost to the State to less than \$42,000, a very insignificant premium to pay for the insurance against loss of property and disturbance of the public peace which this force of citizen soldiers has given. The foregoing figures do not include the cost of uniforms being delivered since the first of last November.

In considering the cost to the State of military protection during the two years last past it should be noted that the amounts appropriated by the last General Assembly for the support of the National Guard and Military Department aggregated \$251,194, of which only \$101,247.77 has been expended, leaving an unexpected balance of \$149,946.23.

The period of enlistment in the Home Guards is two years, but the necessity for such a force will not cease when peace is declared. It will be needed until an equally efficient force for State protection is created to succeed them. I recommend that a liberal and sufficient provision be made for the maintenance of our Home Guard.

Committee on Food Supply.

Pursuant thereto the governor on April 10 appointed a Connecticut Committee of Food Supply, with a view of increasing and conserving the agricultural resources of the State. Subsequently, Robert Scoville, one of

based with an intelligent understanding of the history and purposes of the United States. It is among this ignorant and unassimilated class that Bolshevism makes progress.

The proximity of Connecticut to the important ports of entry, and our great and growing industrial centers makes the problem acute. We owe it to ourselves and to those who will succeed to our responsibilities and privileges to realize that Americanization is fundamentally a matter of self-defense and self-preservation, and not one merely of sentiment or charitable impulse. I therefore earnestly urge your favorable consideration of the necessity of establishing a Department of Americanization in this State.

Education.

From the very beginning of our history, Connecticut has yielded to the state in its emphasis upon the importance of popular education. It has made us what we are. No state can be great or good except as the masses of its people are virtuous and industrious and intelligent. The critical times which we face demand more than ever good schools for the masses of the rising generation. Other states and other countries are doing it. We must not only do our part but we must lead. If we want the next generation to be 100 per cent. American in the fullest sense of Americanism, we must make our schools 100 per cent. efficient for that purpose now. To that end we must bring into our schools as teachers the best and ablest of our young women and young men. That means at bottom increased financial support and an organization best calculated to insure the taxpayers value received for money devoted to education.

Child Welfare.

The war has brought the value of human life into focus. The tragic loss of life in vindicating international justice and ensuring our national existence has caused universal

sorrow. We deeply mourn the loss by shot and shell and by disease of the lives of the many thousands of our young men. The public of this state was aroused and drastic action was taken to lessen the mortality caused by the recent epidemic not yet subdued. Yet every year, among children less than five years of age we witness an excessive mortality without its causing much perturbation of spirit. This emphasizes our moral responsibility for permitting preventable waste of human life. We have been intelligently concerned about preserving animal life and have carefully provided for the examination of cattle for tuberculosis and of swine to prevent hog cholera and have created a commission to detect and eradicate such diseases among our animals, but we have not been equally or intelligently solicitous of the health, life, and welfare of our children, but have left it to the efforts of charitably disposed citizens.

It is stated upon reliable authority that four thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight children under five years of age died in Connecticut last year. Fischer's report on National Vitality estimates the economic value of a child under five years of age to be \$950. According to this estimate Connecticut's loss last year from this cause was \$4,624,100. It is further stated that one-half of these deaths are easily preventable, from which it can be seen how inexcusable is this economic waste and what a large factor it may be in the future of our country. In addition to this is the cost of sickness, the loss of time and decreased efficiency of the parents of these children.

Our records show that one-third of the men examined on the first draft were not physically fit, many of them for causes which would have been remediable had they had proper care in childhood.

The time has come when we can

no longer afford to neglect this important subject.

Labor Employment Service.

With the drain upon man power incident to the creation of a great army there was an inevitable labor crisis. Inasmuch as Connecticut was the chief munitions center of this country the crisis was peculiarly acute here. Connecticut furnished about 27,000 men for the army and navy of the United States. To effect the necessary readjustment, the United States Employment Service and certain auxiliary services were organized. While this was necessary there was danger that it might not be in full sympathy with the needs of this state, or might develop a policy out of harmony with the Connecticut situation. To obviate such possibilities the Council of Defense incorporated the Employment Service into its structure and it has been financed very largely with state funds. The wisdom of this course has been amply vindicated by the results attained. The service has been efficient and has moved in complete harmony with the council.

It now transpires that one of the chief agencies during the demobilization and reconstruction period is to be the United States Employment Service. Under those circumstances it is obviously the part of wisdom to retain our control over its operations within this state. The permanent policy is not yet outlined from Washington. It is my belief that any such agency should be controlled by the state, though it may be advisable to have a Federal connection. Proposals by the Department of Labor are now being formulated which, I am informed, will be ready for submission to the General Assembly by the first of April. Arrangements have been made for the continuance in the meantime of the connection with the Federal Employment Service which was secured by

our Council of Defense.

Dependent and Neglected Children.

There are some twenty-five hundred dependent and neglected children who are now wards of the state. The problem of juvenile delinquency and the great number of mentally defective children whose presence in the schools and in the county temporary homes with normal children is a serious difficulty which demands study and adequate legislation.

Patchwork laws dealing with these problems should be avoided. The laws relating to dependent and neglected children have undergone no fundamental revision for more than 30 years. I recommend the appointment of a commission to study the laws relating to children and the practice of other progressive states, and to report to the General Assembly of 1921 a revision of our existing laws and to recommend such changes and additions as may seem advisable, bringing together into one code all the laws relating to children.

Epileptics and Feeble-Minded.

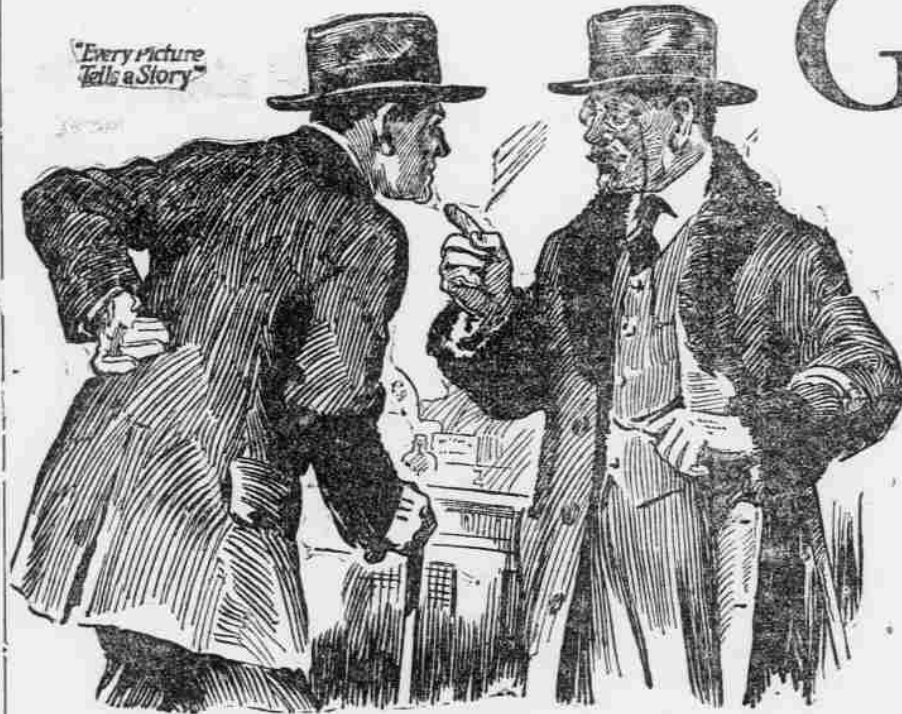
During the two years last past the Board of Trustees of the Mansfield Training School and Hospital has expended \$188,000 in constructing new buildings at Mansfield for the care of the feeble-minded, and has removed thereto those previously located at the State Institution at Lakeville. There are several hundred additional feeble-minded children who have been committed to, but cannot be received at, the Mansfield School until further room is provided for them. These are now located in other institutions and homes where they cannot adequately be cared for. Increased accommodations must be provided if the state is to provide for its feeble-minded children. The trustees of this institution estimate that \$250,000 can be economically expended for this purpose during the next two years.

The electric railway situation in Connecticut is such as to require serious consideration. Our whole industrial fabric is in a measure dependent upon our electric railway systems and it is of the utmost importance to the future welfare and development of our state that their operation should be efficient and their facilities ample. The report of the Public Utilities Commission just rendered shows that practically all the street railway companies are operating at a loss, which if continued long enough must result in dissolution, loss of investment, and suspension of service. The commission in its report states:

"There are numerous contributing causes for present street railway conditions, some inherent, some temporary, and some apparently permanent. Among the principal may be mentioned general war conditions involving high cost and difficulty of procuring material and supplies; high and constantly increasing cost of labor, and difficulty on account of the advantages afforded by private and governmentally controlled industrial enterprises of securing sufficient and competent help; the increasing burden of taxation; the municipal and statutory requirements of laying and maintaining street pavement; the loss of patronage naturally incident to the use of privately owned automobiles; and the more or less unrestricted competition of public service automobiles or 'jitneys' so-called, operating at the option of the owner in the most profitable sections of the street railway company's chartered territory, during favorable weather conditions and on improved highways."

The report further states: "It is the opinion of this commission that the best interests of the state require and will continue to require electric street railway service (Continued On Page Ten)

Is Your Back Giving Out?



THAT "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys, a trouble that often follows grip, a cold a fever, worry, or overwork. It shows in constant, dull, throbbing back-ache, or sharp twinges when stooping or lifting. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, a tired, nervous feeling and irregular kidney action. Don't neglect it—there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease! It is usual-

ly easy to correct these early troubles, however, and avoid the more serious ailments by giving the kidneys prompt help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands have saved themselves serious kidneys ills by timely use of Doan's.

Read These Bridgeport Cases:

UNION AVENUE

Mrs. Chas. Phillips, 117 Union Ave., says: "My back and kidneys bothered me, and the action of my kidneys was irregular. My back ached nearly all the time, especially when I did any bending or stooping. My housework became burdensome because I always felt tired out and languid. Dizzy spells were common and specks seemed to float before my eyes, blurring my sight. Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I bought at Nichols' Drug Store cured me of the annoyance."

FOURTH STREET

Michael Brennan, 60 Fourth street, says: "My kidneys were out of order and I was sore and lame across my back. I had bad spells of dizziness and my kidneys acted irregularly, which caused me annoyance. I used Doan's Kidney Pills with satisfactory results. The pain in my back disappeared and the action of my kidneys became regular." (Statement given September 23, 1914.)

On December 4, 1916, Mr. Brennan said: "Doan's Kidney Pills put my kidneys in good shape and made my back strong. I have felt fine since and all credit goes to Doan's Kidney Pills. I am past seventy-seven years of age but since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, I have had little or no trouble with my kidneys."

DEACON STREET

G. E. Liddle, 241 Deacon St., gave the following account of his experience on November 11, 1915: "I did a great deal of heavy lifting some years ago and I think that is what weakened my kidneys and caused backache. Sharp pains caught me in the small of my back and I could hardly straighten up. The kidney secretions were highly colored. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Baker & Hegeman Co.'s Drug Store and two boxes cured me of the attack."

On December 4, 1916, Mr. Liddle added: "Doan's Kidney Pills have cured me of kidney trouble and the cure has lasted. All that I have said in praise of Doan's holds good."

FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Mrs. Louis Rawson, 1857 Fairfield avenue, says: "I don't know of anything so good, for a weak and aching back and other symptoms of kidney complaint, as Doan's Kidney Pills. Sometimes when a cold has settled on my kidneys my back has bothered me. When I bent over to sweep or dust sharp pains caught me in my back. Black specks have often floated before my eyes blurring my sight. A few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I usually buy at Cannon's Drug Store, have always quickly removed the trouble."

WELLS STREET

Mrs. Stephen Vanstone, 33 Wells St., gave the following statement in September, 1914: "My kidneys were out of order and I had dull pains across my back. Mornings I felt all tired out and unable to do my housework. I had spells of dizziness too, and my kidneys gave me no end of trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills soon relieved me, strengthening my back and regulating the action of my kidneys."

On December 4, 1916, Mrs. Vanstone added: "Backache and all symptoms of kidney complaint have been a thing of the past since I used Doan's Kidney Pills."

STRATFORD AVENUE

Geo. Pearsall, 470 Stratford Ave., says: "Last winter I was in bad shape with my back and kidneys. Every time I tried to bend over, sharp knife-like pains would catch me in my back. My kidneys were in a bad shape and often I would get dizzy spells when specks would float before my eyes and blur my sight. I certainly was in bad shape when I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. It wasn't any time before they cured me of the trouble and fixed me up in good shape."

Doan's Kidney Pills

Every Druggist has Doan's, 60c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.